## ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS ACT Attorney General's Access to Public Records Guidelines for Police

POLICE DEPARTMENT
ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS ACT
R.I. GEN. LAWS SECTION 38-2-1 ET SEQ.
The Police Department is committed to providing the public with access to public records, while protecting from disclosure information about individuals maintained that would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. R.I. Gen. Laws Section 38-2-1. The Police Department provides numerous public documents to the public, media and attorneys everyday in the ordinary course of business. However, for any person who does not desire to make an oral request, wishes to make a formal written request or the request needs clarification, please complete the written form
Pursuant to R.I.Gen. Laws Section 38-2-3(c.), the Police Department has established the following procedure regarding access to public records:
Please inform the officer/clerk at the front desk that you wish to make a request for public records is the Public Records Officer for the Police Department (telephone number xxx-xxxx). The hours for the Records Department are to
The officer/clerk will provide you with a form to complete, which lets this Department know the precise public documents you seek and assists us in processing your request in an expeditious manner.
If the public records are readily available, we will be more than happy to provide them. However, there are times/circumstances when the records will not be available at the time that you make the request. If the records are not readily available, they can either be mailed to you or you can pick them up on a designated date. The Access to Public Records Act grants a public body ten (10) business days to respond to your request. R.I.Gen. Laws Section 38-2-7(a). The Act further provides that "for good cause, this limit may be extended for a period not to exceed thirty (30) business days." We thank you in advance for your understanding if it is necessary, for good cause, to request this extension. Improper release of certain information could compromise the civil rights or personal safety of your fellow citizens, and we must review documents to prevent such harm.  Costs. The Access to Public Records Act gives you the opportunity to view and/or copy public records. The cost per copied page of written public documents will be (not to exceed \$.15) for documents copyable on common business or legal size paper. You may elect to obtain public records in any and all media in which we are capable of providing them. The Act permits a reasonable charge for search and retrieval of documents. The hourly costs for a search and retrieval shall not exceed fifteen (\$15.00) per hour, with no charge for the first hour. We would be more than happy to provide you with an estimate. Upon a request, we will provide a detailed itemization of the costs charged for search and retrieval.  Public Records. A "public record" is defined as "documents, papers,or other material regardless of physical form or characteristics made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency." Specifically with respect to police records, in addition to other records maintained by this Department that constitute "public records", the Access to Public Records Act deems public "[r]ecords r

Redaction. Although a document may constitute a public record, there may be some information contained on the document that may be redacted/deleted as it is exempt from disclosure under R.I.Gen. Laws Section 38-2-2. In Direct Action for Rights and Equality v. Gannon, 713 A.2d 218 (R.I. 1998) and The Rake v. Gorodetsky, 452 A.2d 1144 (R.I.1982), the Rhode Island Supreme Court held that final reports on civilian complaints of police brutality were subject to disclosure in redacted form. In addition, the Rhode Island Supreme Court has stated that "in passing the APRA, the General Assembly intended to limit access to certain documents in order to avoid disclosure of confidential information to protect individuals from invasion of their privacy." Providence Journal Company v. Kane, 577 A.2d 661, 663 (R.I.1990). "There is no public interest to be weighed in disclosure of nonpublic records." Id. A "balancing of interests arises only after a record has first been determined to be a public record." Id.

Exemptions. The Access to Public Records Act exempts some records from public disclosure. See, R.I.Gen. Laws Section 38-2-2(4). The following are some explanations as to why a document or part thereof may be exempt from disclosure:

- (A)(I) ...all personal or medical information relating to an individual in any files, -- including information relating to medical or psychological facts... R.I.Gen. Laws Section 38-2-2(4)(i)(A)(I);
- (C.) ... records of juvenile proceedings before the family court
- (D) All records maintained by law enforcement agencies for criminal law enforcement and all records relating to the detection and investigation of crime, including those maintained on any individual or compiled in the course of a criminal investigation by any law enforcement agency. Provided, however, such records shall not be deemed public only to the extent that the disclosure of the records or information may (a) reasonably be expected to interfere with investigations of criminal activity or with enforcement proceedings, (b) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (c) could constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (d.) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a state, local or foreign agency or authority, or private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, or the information furnished by a confidential source, (e) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or (f) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual.
- (S) Records, reports, opinions, information, and statements required to be kept confidential by federal law or regulation or state rule of court, law or regulation. (i.e. information regarding juveniles, etc.).

Please be advised that this is not a complete list of documents that the Act exempts from disclosure. For a full list see R.I.Gen.Laws Section 38-2-2.

Appeal of Denial. Any person or entity denied the right to inspect a record of a public body by the Public Records Officer may petition the chief administrative officer of that public body for review of the determinations made by his or her subordinates. Any petitions from a denial should be made to Chief \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A final determination whether or not to allow public inspection will be made within ten (10) business days after the submission of the review petition. R.I.Gen. Laws Section 38-2-8. Complaint to the Attorney General. If the chief administrative officer determined that the

record is not subject to public inspection, the person or entity seeking disclosure may file a complaint with the Attorney General. (150 South Main Street, Providence, RI 02903, telephone 274-4400) or may retain private counsel for the purposes of instituting proceedings for injunctive or declaratory relief in the superior court of the county where the record is maintained. The Act provides that "[t]he court shall impose a civil fine not exceeding one

thousand dollars (\$1,000) against a public body or official found to have committed a knowing and willful violation of this chapter, and shall award reasonable attorney fees and cost to the prevailing plaintiff. The court shall further order a public body found to have wrongfully denied access to [provide the] public records at no cost to the prevailing party; provided further, that in the event that the court, having found in favor of the defendant, finds further that the plaintiff's case lacked a grounding in fact or in existing law or in good faith argument for the extension modification, or reversal of existing law, the court may award attorneys fees and costs to the prevailing defendant." R.I.Gen. Laws Section 38-2-9(d).

We hope this message has been of assistance.
POLICE DEPARTMENT
REQUEST FOR RECORDS UNDER THE ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS ACT
Date Request Number
Name (optional)
Address (optional)
Telephone (optional)
Requested Records:
If these records are not readily available at the time of your request, please advise whether you desire to:
pick up the records or regular mail
Office Use

Request taken by:		Request Number	
Date:	Time:		
Records to	be available on:	Mail Pick Up	
Records pr	ovided:		
Costs:	copies	search and retrieval	
YYY Dolico	Donartmont Access t	o Public Records Request Receipt	
AAA FUIICE	Department - Access t	o rubiic Records Request Receipt	
desk. If, af are exemp through (W	ter review of your request from disclosure for a solution, the Department resolution.	ds, they will be available on at the from uest, the Department determines that the requested recoreason set forth in R.I.Gen. Laws Section 38-2-2(4)(i.)(A erves its right to claim such exemption.	
form (nam	e, etc.), please inform	records but did not include identifying information on thi the officer/clerk at the front desk of the date you made tequest number	
Thank you.			
	POLICE DEPAR	TMENT	
PUBLIC RE	CORDS REQUEST		
The	Police De	partment has instituted the following procedure to help y	
obtain pub	lic records.		
		Phone Number	
after regula	ar business hours, plea	Records Department are to If you come in ise complete the Public Records Request Form at the from ublic Records Officer the following day.	
The Depart regular coureason you	tment may ask you for urse of business. Howe I seek the information,	identification, or for the reason for your request, as its ver, you are not required to provide identification or the and your right to access public records will not depend u	
In order to manner, we You may al	e ask that you complet Iso obtain at the front o	rovided with the public records you seek in an expedition te the Public Records Request Form located at the front o desk a handout on the Access to Public Records Act, whice	
There are t request. Pl	times when the public rease be advised that the	your rights to access public records. records you seek are not available at the time of your ne Access to Public Records Act gives a public body ten (preciate your understanding and patience.	
If you feel Police Chie Departmen	that you have been de f If you at of the Attorney Gene	nied access to public records, you have the right to appe are still not satisfied, you may file a complaint with the eral, 150 South Main Street, Providence, RI 02903 or file	
in Superior		,	

The Police Department is committed to providing you with public records in an expeditious and courteous manner.
POLICE DEPARTMENT
ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS
INTERNAL PROCEDURE
The Police Department shall appoint a Public Records Officer.  The Police Department shall provide the name of its Public Records Officer, business address and phone number to the Department of Attorney General.  The Police Department adopts the language of the public notice placard (See Exhibit A) and agrees to maintain it in a prominent place in the lobby of the police station.  The Police Department adopts the Access to Public Records Procedure. See Exhibit B.  The Police Department agrees to maintain copies of the Access to Public Records Procedure at its front desk for distribution to the public.
The Police Department adopts the Public Records Request Form. See Exhibit C. The Police Department agrees to maintain copies of the Public Records Request Forms at its front desk and shall make them readily available, as well as pens or pencils, to the public for completion. The Police Department understands and respects the right of the public to access
public records, and will treat citizens requesting public records with courtesy consistent with the Department's Rules and Regulations.  The Police Department recognizes that it must respond to a public records request within ten (10) business days. If, due to the request, we must seek an extension of an addition twenty (20) business days, we must inform the requester within the initial ten (10) day period of the need for an extension. If we do not send the extension letter or respond to the request within the initial ten (10) days, our inaction is considered a denial and we may have waived our defenses if a court action is filed.
If we need advice as to whether a document is a "public record" we will promptly contact our city or town solicitor. If he or she is unable to provide an answer, he or she may contact the Civil Division of the Department of Attorney General for an advisory opinion. If the city or town solicitor is for some reason unavailable, the Police Chief may contact the Department of Attorney General directly.
The Public Records Officer or his/her designee should review the initial arrest report and other public documents to ensure that the privacy rights of individuals are maintained and informants or law enforcement techniques are redacted and not disclosed, utilizing the attached reference guide "checklist". See Exhibit D.  The Public Records Officer shall maintain a central file of all Public Records Request Forms. The file will contain the completed request forms once the request has been fulfilled or responded to. It is understood that in many instances the Police Department provides public
records that are readily available to the requester without requiring them to complete the Public Records Request Form.